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SIGNIFICANT [redacted] INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1975

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This chronology lists significant international terrorist incidents other than those related to the Palestinian problem. It supplements the previously published chronologies covering the period January 1970 through June 1975 and includes one incident previously published on which new information has been made available. The listing does not include hijackings of U.S. domestic aircraft or internal terrorist incidents of other countries.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR

JANUARY 1970 TO JUNE 1975

28 June 1975	Bulgaria	Balkan-Bulgarian Aircraft Hijacked A young Bulgarian man, armed with a pistol, hijacked a Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines aircraft with 48 passengers and crew to Thessaloniki, Greece on 28 June, where he requested political asylum. The passengers and crew returned to Bulgaria the same day. The hijacker, who apparently has mental problems, was extradited to Bulgaria.

PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1975

3 July 1975	Iran, Tehran	Local Employee of U.S. Consulate Assassinated A local employee of the U.S. Consulate in Tehran was assassinated by terrorists on 3 July while he was a passenger in a regular embassy shuttle vehicle. The terrorists probably intended to shoot a U.S. citizen. The People's Strugglers, a fanatical dissident group, is responsible.
14 July 1975	Ethiopia, Asmara	Two U.S. Citizens Kidnapped Two U.S. employees of the Collins International Service Company were kidnapped from the U.S. Navy's Kagnew Station transmitt r site near Asmara, Ethiopia on 14 July by Eritrean insurgents. Efforts to secure the release of the two have failed thus far.

15 July 1975	United States, Los Angeles	Mexican Consulate in Los Angeles Bombed A bomb exploded inside the crowded offices of the Mexican Consulate, injuring four persons and causing substantial damage. The same day a man informed the City News Service that the "Peace and Freedom Fighters" were responsible for the bombing and demanded the release of Cuban political prisoners and no relations with Cuba. This may be a cover name for the FLNC, which has been responsible for a number of bombings directed against countries favoring re-establishment of relations with Cuba.
18 July 1975	United States, Washington, D.C.	Bomb Explodes at Costa Rican Embassy A bomb exploded outside the Costa Rican Embassy, narrowly missing the Costa Rican Ambassador who was walking to his car. There were no injuries. No one claimed credit for this bombing, but it is likely that the FLNC, an anti-Cast.o Cuban exile group, is responsible. Costa Rica was hosting an OAS meeting which considered relations with Cuba.

19 July 1975	Mexico, Mexico City	American Express Executive Kidnapped in Mexico City An American Express executive was kidnapped outside his house by five armed terrorists on 19 July. He was released 21 July after a ransom of $80,000 in Mexican pesos was paid. The executive identified his captors as members of the 23rd of September League, an urban guerrilla gang that has been responsible for a number of bloody bank robberies and abductions over the past two years. However, Mexican authorities believe the terrorists probably are common criminals using a political cover.
23 July 1975	Japan, Okinawa	Chilean Naval Vessel Attacked A Chilean naval training vessel and a Kobe University ship docked at the International Ocean Exposition in Okinawa were attacked by terrorists using Molotov cocktails. Two Chilean sailors were injured, one seriously. There was little damage to the ships. Radical leftists are probably responsible.

23 July 1975	Philippines, Malangas	Danish Plantation Manager Kidnapped A Danish plantation manager in the southern Philippines was kidnapped by Moslem rebels who demanded $13,300 ransom. According to an Associated Press report, rebels and bandits have staged a series of kidnappings in the southern islands. Reportedly the Philippine subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company paid over $10,000 to Moslem rebels for the release of a hijacked motorboat with 15 people aboard.
26-27 July 1975	France, Paris Roubaix Lyon	Algerian Installations Bombed in France Offices of the Friends of the Algerians in Paris and Roubaix, as well as the Algerian Cultural Center in Lyon, were bombed on 26-27 July. It is not known who is responsible for these bombings, but several other Algerian offices in France were bombed this year.
31 July 1975	Argentina, Buenos Aires	British Executive Kidnapped A British executive of an Argentine financial firm was kidnapped from his car by armed terrorists on 31 July, the second time in two years. The chauffeur

and two bodyguards were wounded in a shoot-out with the kidnappers. He was released on 31 August after police killed four of his captors, who were members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

4 August 1975	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	JRA Seizes U.S. and Swedish Consulates in Malaysia Five Japanese Red Army members seized the U.S. and Swedish Consulates in Kuala Lumpur on 4 August. About 50 people were held hostage, including the U.S. Consul and the Swedish Charge. The release of five terrorists from Japanese prisons was arranged; two other terrorists refused to be released. The ten terrorists, accompanied by two senior Malaysian and two senior Japanese guarantors in place of the original hostages, flew to Libya on 7 August. The guarantors were released and the terrorists gave themselves up to Libyan officials.

4 August 1975	United States, New York	Venezuelan Consulate Bombed A small incendiary device exploded at the Venezuelan Consulate in New York, shattering a plate glass window. There were no injuries. No one claimed credit for the bombing.
5 August 1975	Colombia, Bogota	Sears Roebuck Executive Kidnapped A Sears Roebuck executive, Donald Cooper, was abducted by eight people who forced their way into his home on 5 August. His driver and a maid were wounded in the encounter. Colombian authorities believe left-wing guerrillas are involved. He was released on 2 November.
5 August 1975	Argentina, Buenos Aires	Ecuadorean Embassy Bombed A bomb exploded in the basement of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Buenos Aires causing serious damage. There were no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility.
13 August 1975	Argentina, Buenos Aires	Cuban Officials Attacked Three or four unidentified terrorists in an automobile shot at two Cuban Embassy

		vehicles entering the embassy compound. The Cuban Ambassador was in one car and a visiting Cuban official and an attache were in the other. No one was injured. Accion Cubana, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group, claimed credit for this attack.
18 August 1975	Italy, Rome	Algerian Embassy Bombed A bomb exploded at the Algerian Embassy in Rome, blowing out a window and damaging a car parked outside. The "Soldiers of the Algerian Opposition" claimed credit for the bombing. They also claimed responsibility for placing two other bombs at the Algerian embassies in London and Bonn. These bombs were found and defused.
22 August 1975	Spain, Valencia	U.S. Marine Shot A U.S. Marine was shot and wounded by men who fired from a passing car. FRAP, an anti-Franco organization headquartered in Geneva, has claimed credit for the action.

26 August 1975	Philippines, Mindanao	Japanese Stewardess Kidnapped A Japanese stewardess employed by Lufthansa was kidnapped by Moslem rebels while on holiday. She was released on 27 August after a ransom equivalent to $27,000 was paid.
28 August 1975	Peru, Lima	USIS Center Attacked About 100 persons attacked the U.S.-Peruvian Bi-National Center on 28 August. Three Molotov cocktails were thrown into the building, causing window breakage and wall burns. One unexploded Molotov cocktail bore the initials of the National Federation of University Employees of Peru. There were no personal injuries.
5 September 1975	England, London	Bomb Explodes in Hilton Hotel A bomb exploded in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in London, killing two and injuring more than 40. Army bomb experts discovered and set off a second bomb at the hotel. Associated Newspapers in London received a warning from an anonymous caller with an Irish accent that the bomb would go off. The call came too late to evacuate the hotel before the bomb exploded. Police think the Irish Republican Army is responsible.

11 September 1975	Portugal, Lisbon	Three Bombs Explode in Lisbon Three bombs exploded in Lisbon during the early morning of 11 September at the Spanish Embassy, the Sheraton Hotel, and the building housing Royal Morocco Air. There was slight property damage at the three locations. An anonymous caller claimed that the "Revolutionary Internationalist Solidarity" had bombed the Spanish Embassy. Nothing is known about this group.
12 September 1975	Ethiopia, Asmara	U.S. Installation Attacked and Two U.S. Military Personnel Missing Kagnew Base, part of the U.S. Navy communications facility near Asmara, was attacked by Eritrean insurgents on the evenings of 12 and 13 September. Two U.S. military personnel were kidnapped. Efforts to secure their release have failed thus far.
15 September 1975	Greece, Athens	U.S. Serviceman's Automobile Bombed An automobile owned by a U.S. Air Force sergeant was destroyed by a bomb on 15 September. No one was injured, although there was property damage in the area.

No one has claimed credit for the bombing. The yellow license plates indicated it belonged to a member of the U.S. military or the staff of a diplomatic mission.

16 September 1975 France, Paris

Three Spanish Banks Bombed in Paris

During the evening of 16 September bombs exploded outside three Spanish banks in Paris, causing extensive property damage. No group has claimed credit for these blasts. They probably are related to the death sentences imposed on some terrorists in Spain.

25 September 1975 The Philippines

Japanese Ship Hijacked

The Moro National Liberation Front hijacked a Japanese ship in the southern Philippines on 25 September. The hijackers surrendered on 29 September.

25-29 September 1975 Various

Spanish Installations Attacked

Various Spanish installations have been attacked in different cities in protest to the recent Spanish execution of five

terrorists convicted of murder. Those include a bank in Paris, the cultural center in Toulouse, the embassies in Lisbon and The Hague, the consulate in Geneva, the ambassador's residence in Ankara, and a Madrid-to-Paris train.

27 September 1975 — Colombia, Bogota

Two Bombs Explode in Bogota

A bomb exploded at the Soviet Chancery in Bogota in the early hours of 27 September. Shortly afterward a bomb detonated at the site of a Cuban film festival sponsored by the Cuban Embassy. There were no injuries and only minor damage. Leaflets found at both sites attributed the bombings to the Military Liberation Front of Colombia, a hitherto unknown group. It is more likely that an anti-Castro Cuban exile group planted the bombs.